

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 NOVEMBER 1983

PLO Affairs

North Lebanon Cease-Fire — A "guarded calm" prevails around the positions of besieged PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's supporters in Al-Baddawi and Tripoli following the declaration of a cease-fire in the afternoon of 21 November, sources cited by Beirut radio reported, attributing the relative quiet to a "temporary 4-day truce." SANA cited a Fatah dissident spokesman's announcement of a cease-fire on the part of the dissident forces, while SPA reported that 'Arafat had accepted an Arab League initiative to stop the fighting.

Earlier Fighting — Before the cease-fire came into effect, 'Arafat sent a message — broadcast by San'a' Voice of Palestine radio — to Arab heads of state, telling them of the Syrian and dissident forces' "diabolical and random bombardment" of Tripoli. The message also described a Syrian attack against areas exclusively occupied by "Lebanese Islamic and nationalist forces and the popular militias." San'a' Voice of Palestine reported Syrian and dissident forces' shelling of Tripoli and Al-Baddawi and attempts to advance "along all the axes in Tripoli," but said that pro-'Arafat forces had "engaged the attackers and repulsed them." The dissident-controlled Turbul Voice of Palestinian Revolution radio reported that dissident forces had advanced to within a few meters of 'Arafat's headquarters in Tripoli.

Reconciliation Efforts — The PFLP-DFLP joint command again called for a cease-fire between the warring factions in northern Lebanon in a "political initiative" reported by KUNA. Meanwhile, a Nonaligned Movement delegation composed of the foreign ministers of India, Yugoslavia, and Cuba and Senegal's UN ambassador arrived in Kuwait on the first leg of a tour of the region aimed at mediating among the Palestinian factions, according to KUNA. From Kuwait the delegation is to continue to Damascus, the agency added.

Lebanon

Military Situation — Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and the mountain region continued to come under both shelling and small arms fire, according to the Voice of Lebanon and Beirut radio. Intermittent clashes took place around Army positions in the southern suburbs of Beirut, the radios added. Three separate explosions occurred in shops in the capital, wounding two and damaging several vehicles, Beirut radio reported.

In another development, the Voice of Lebanon reported that the Islamic fundamentalist "Hezbollah" is planning operations against French interests in Beirut in retaliation for the 18 November air strikes against targets in the Al-Biqa'.

Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt has banned the spiritual leader of the Druze community from making any political statement or holding any meeting without Junblatt's approval, according to the Voice of Lebanon. Meanwhile, Junblatt traveled to Algeria for talks with political leaders, APS and Algiers radio stated.

Syria

Soviet Support — The Soviet ambassador to Syria reiterated his country's "support and complete backing for Syria's just struggle" against "imperialist-Zionist schemes of hegemony" and stated that the USSR and Syria "agree completely" in their analyses of the current international situation, Damascus radio reported.

Military Exercise — An armored formation and various ground forces, aircraft, and helicopters took part in a "live tactical exercise" that simulated the concentration of forces at the front lines, an attack on enemy positions, and the capture and occupation of those positions. The exercise, which was reported by Damascus radio, was attended by Ba'th Party Regional Command member Rif'at al-Asad and the deputy chief of staff.

Iran-Iraq Dispute

Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali met with Japanese Foreign Minister Abe Shintaro in Tokyo, INA reported, but "could not promise" that Iraq would not attack the joint petrochemical complex in southern Iran unless Iran and Iraq reach an agreement not to attack nongovernment facilities, according to KYODO. Remarking on Iranian threats to close the Strait of Hormuz if its access to the Gulf is closed, Omani Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas said in a press statement, reported by WAKH, that the Gulf countries have the capability to "confront any side" that may undertake action that would undermine their interests and that Oman would "not stand idly by" in the face of an Iranian attempt to block the strait.

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Karmal Addresses Social, Tribal Leaders

LD200700 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT
18 Nov 83

[Speech by President Babrak Karmal at national meeting of social leaders and chiefs and representatives of tribes and nationalities at the National Fatherland Front headquarters on 17 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name Almighty God. Friends, dear compatriots, distinguished national and patriotic personalities of proud Afghanistan:— First of all, I express my heartfelt congratulations on your success in convening this national meeting in which you represent the majority of the Afghan people.

The facts which I want to tell are the facts of the new phase of the revolution. Friends, we confess that our party was young, it was not experienced, it was yet far from a deep understanding of Afghan society. It was not able to (?translate) progressive knowledge to accord with specific and special conditions prevailing in Afghanistan, so that it could be fully approved by all the masses.

Mistakes were made. But these mistakes were negligible compared to the great achievement which uprooted and eliminated the old and oppressive regime. [applause]

Since our noble people pardon the mistakes of their children and recognise their achievements, I hope that this will not be regarded as to devalue the great role of the 2 April Revolution and our party. [applause]

The enemies of Afghanistan, waiting and prepared, made maximum use of some of our mistakes — which, to some extent, diverted the party, government, and revolution from its proper direction. We should recognize our national, regional, and international enemies. [Sentence indistinct]

We learned of a very dangerous plan during Zahir Shah's reign. If you remember, during the confidence motion on the late Dr Zahir's government, I declared that you are prime minister, the last [word indistinct] of the Constitution, and great conspiracies exist against the country. Do you remember this, esteemed deputies? Even at that time we knew what satanic and treacherous plots were under way against our people, our homeland, and especially our country's independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity. From one side there were possibilities of a coup d'etat by Sardar Wali, the coup by Maiwandwal, and by other agents connected with Pakistan and Iran.

I confess that at the early stage we gave our support to Daud to topple the monarchy, so that the ground would be prepared for a later revolution. We knew that he was an ambitious and selfish person. [Words indistinct] such storeis existed in our country.

Very well, in accordance with the will of the people of Afghanistan in politics sometimes [words indistinct] for the people of Afghanistan. But, in any event, we supported him earnestly, as he had decided to serve Afghanistan. However, it proved that he was trapped in the plan of reaction and imperial-

ism which existed in the region. At this time, there was no other way to save Afghanistan except to topple all vestiges of Nader Shah, Zahir Shah, and the Daud monarchy. Our party accomplished this historic duty and accomplished it well.

In the new stage [words indistinct] as I mentioned before, we have promised our people to tell the truth. [applause]

The day is not far away, the day is not far off that a great representation of the people of Afghanistan, under the name of national assembly, or great council, or loya jerga of Afghanistan, is to be formed. On this day I will expose the whole truth. [applause]

The reactionary and militaristic rulers of Pakistan [word indistinct] who had always confronted Afghanistan, despite the fact that from time to time the Afghans have supported Pakistan [words indistinct]. If Pakistan was facing difficulties, the Afghan people did not exploit the opportunity and did not move against Pakistan. History will show this of Afghansitan. The history of Afghan relations with the rulers of Iran is also known to Afghans. They have always hoped to invade Afghanistan from the west, northwest, and southwest. Before our new stage this plan was the order of the day in imperialist and reactionary circles.

With regret, China had also drawn the map of its empire in such a way to swallow a part of Afghanistan, that is, Badakhshan, Takhar, Nuristan, and other parts.

Now, dear and esteemed friends, when due to various reasons our people fled to the mountains, when the central government was weakened and in the hands of a butcher, and when our forces were weak, please tell me if at such a vital moment of Afghanistan's life when (?someone) learns of all this and has the possibilities and means, would not he rise? In such an event, under such conditions we cannot ask for help, for the defense of our country, from a friend, who has a historic relation with us, who was the first country to recognize our independence and who was and is providing Afghanistan with selfless assistance?

In such a circumstance, when we were surrounded by enemies, (?could we not), according to Islamic, humanitarian, national, and patriotic (?law) and international law, for the sake of our country's independence and the freedom of our people, have asked for the Soviet Union's assistance for the defense of our country?

I am sure you have, carefully and with patriotic responsibility, given thought and are still thinking about this. In such a moment. . . [sentence not completed]

I believe why not tell the truth. Even, on your behalf, I can say that some of you might think what the limited contingents of the Soviet Union [word indistinct] in Afghanistan.

Dear friends and compatriots, we declare clearly and without hiding anything from the Afghan people that as long as all those reasons and factors which have led to the invitation of the limited contingents of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan exist, and when our national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity

are not yet guaranteed, the limited contingents of the Soviet Union will stay in Afghanistan. [applause]

Whenever such a guarantee is given, within a few days, none of the brave, peace-loving, and internationalist troops of the true friend of Afghanistan will stay in Afghanistan.

This has been announced to the world public via the UN tribunes, Geneva conference, and in Afghanistan itself. And I have always conveyed this will of the Afghan people, which is a historic will, in great international tribunes.

Our enemies raised this pretext. I was in Moscow and I read in the speeches of the leaders and the newspapers of the USSR that the United States and its allies export mercenary bands for the destruction of Afghanistan and wage undeclared war against Afghanistan so that the limited contingent of the USSR does not leave Afghanistan. That is to say, this is also the plan of the reaction and imperialism so that the limited military contingent of the USSR (does not leave Afghanistan). Therefore, what do they do? They try to have the crisis become more severe so the nationwide peace and security of the country is not restored and Afghanistan does not attain ideal peace, national independence, freedom of the masses, democracy, socioeconomic progress, or social and fraternal justice. Why? Because they have hostility [word indistinct]. They never want, nor did they want in the past, that a progressive, independent, powerful, and able Afghanistan to be created in this region. They do not want the living standard of the people of Afghanistan to be raised and or to have the people live in prosperity and tranquillity — because it is not in the interest of the exploitive, capitalist, and militarist machinery of the West and imperialism; it is not in the interest of the reactionary countries of the region, even though some of them wear the mask of Islam.

I cannot say much about the internal situation of the country. You brethren feel it with your skin and flesh. The people of Afghanistan have never had such fear and terror.

In some 90 military camps, U.S. Chinese, British, Pakistani, Egyptian, and even Israeli instructors, with most savage ways of killing human beings, are instructing Afghanistan's counter-revolutionaries in killing children, women, and old people; in destroying schools, hospitals, public welfare installations, and mosques; even telling them to set fire to the holy Koran.

This is the example of an American Islamism. If anyone wants such Islamism to enter Afghanistan — the U.S. Islamism which savagely crushes the Palestinian Arabs using the might of Israel — the Afghan who desires such a thing can never be an Afghan. It is better for him to call himself Pakistani or American. He is not an Afghan subject, but should emigrate to the United States, as the United States is formed from refugees. The people of Afghanistan do not need such murderers, such antihomeland and antipeople individuals. The gate is open for them. [applause]

However, brethren, despite this, the Government of Afghanistan is powerful from the viewpoint of its Armed Forces and from that of its firepower. Due to the humanitarian, Afghan, national, and democratic policy which it follows, even though we receive information that bandits exist in a particular place, we try not to

take action without considering that innocent people might get killed.

Precaution has been taken and will be taken as far as possible. The great masses of the people in Afghanistan want peace and security in the country. You are the best sons of Afghanistan, you have formed a national jerga in following the national and customary tradition; you have formed it for the same purpose.

We may have different points of view, but one thing is common among us: We want the independence of the country, to safeguard its honor, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty and to restore its peace and security. These common interests put us on one front and unite us in this vital and crucial issue. [applause]

We must state the truth:—There are some differences in vision, but we gave the genuine democratic slogan to our country, and the day will come that no longer linked with the enemies of Afghanistan, the sons of Afghanistan will talk freely and decide its future destiny. [applause]

A party has no right to impose its policy on the people by force. As a matter of fact, it is the genuine will of the people that determines the future destiny of the people and country. [applause]

However, as far as possibilities and means are available for our party and the DRA Government under the present conditions and circumstance, please read — I am sure you have already read it — its work program, basic principles, and decisions. [sentence as heard]

We do not condemn our people, even those who are holding weapons against us and who have committed evil deeds, as they are sons of our country who have gone on this path unwittingly and have been used by the enemies. They benefit from the general amnesty. [applause]

We must use land for the interest of the country's economy. If we can manage to give each family 30 jerib [1 jerib equals 2000 square meters] of first class land, would you say this would not secure the life of this family? Do you agree? [audience replies positively] The rest should go to peasants who labor every day and whose families are very poor. You are in contact with them; I was in contact with them; I am a village boy; some of our friends know this; they saw me then.

When we say the National fatherland Front [NFF] it means that all the people who belong to the strata and national and democratic classes to which I referred, they have the right of membership in the NFF and they all have the right of direct participation in the administration of Afghanistan's government. [applause]

Esteemed friends, I am afraid I have taken a long time. There are still many difficulties and words to be mentioned. I hope to see you again; but I must repeat now that when we concentrate carefully there are no differences among us; all of us in one NFF are devoted to the creation of a democratic, new, powerful, tranquil, prosperous, and proud Afghanistan, and we will go forward. [applause]

AFP: Government Officials Die in Helicopter Crash*BK221058 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 22 Nov 83*

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 22 (AFP) — A dozen top Afghan Government officials and several Soviets died near Kabul last week when their helicopter was shot down by Muslim rebels, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Rebel sources had said last week that a MI-8 helicopter carrying Afghan officials was downed by a missile. They said the victims included three Soviet advisers and Afghan Army Major General Mohammed Abdul Azim.

Western diplomatic sources, also affirming the death of Gen. Azim, identified him as commander of the Eighth Afghan Division based at Kargha.

The diplomatic sources said the helicopter, escorted by four gunships, crashed on November 15 about 15 kms (10 miles) south of Kabul near the Lowgar valley. They did not rule out the possibility that rebels had hit the helicopter with a missile. The sources said the pilot of one of the escort gunships was wounded by guerrilla fire and died soon after landing his own aircraft.

Reportage on Recent Mujahidin Activities**Fighting in Provinces***BK210634 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 Nov 83*

[Text] In Afghanistan a number of Soviet-Karmal soldiers are reported to have been killed in various operations by mujahidin. In Oruzgan and Qandahar Provinces, over 30 Soviet-Karmal soldiers were killed and many tanks and armored vehicles either destroyed or damaged late last month. About 50 Karmal soldiers joined the mujahidin.

In Herat and Badghis Provinces, many Karmal soldiers were killed and various items of military equipment destroyed in clashes between Soviet-Karmal soldiers and mujahidin. According to a news agency report, mujahidin carried out a rocket attack on Soviet-Karmal soldiers in Darulaman in Kabul on the night of 6-7 November when the anniversary of the October Revolution was being celebrated there. The attack resulted in the deaths or wounding of over 40 Soviet-Karmal soldiers.

Karmal 'Narrowly Escaped'*GF210644 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 14 Nov 83 p 1*

[Text] Kabul, 13 Nov (AAP) — The Afghan puppet president, Babrak Karmal, narrowly escaped death during a recent attack on Darulaman Palace in Chahar Deh village near Kabul. Earlier, the mujahidin had attacked the palace with rockets and mortars and killed 23 government soldiers and destroyed a part of the palace building. Babrak Karmal was visiting the site to assess the damage to the palace when the mujahidin attacked it again and damaged the southern side of the building. They also destroyed

four Army barracks near the palace. The mujahidin's attack was so swift and sudden that Soviet soldiers had to secret Babrak Karmal out of the premises to the presidential palace.

Meanwhile, Soviet aircraft have been bombing Tagab in Parwan Province for the past few days, destroying the Mian Sahib Mosque in the town housing a religious school. The bombardment also destroyed many houses and crops in the fields. According to a detailed report, Soviet aircraft have been bombarding the villages of (Chanal), Ghani (Heyl) Juy Bar, (Tir Kheyli), and (Sarak Kheyli), and killed 15 villagers in recent days. The bombardment began after the mujahidin had ambushed a Soviet military convoy on its way to Tagab. The mujahidin destroyed 3 tanks and 4 trucks in the convoy and killed 16 communist soldiers. Two mujahidin were killed.

8 November Battle*LD212134 Riyadh SPA in English 1917 GMT 21 Nov 83*

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 21, SPA — Eight Soviet tanks were destroyed and their crew killed during a fierce battle on November 8 in Halam county of northern Afghanistan's Samangan Province, AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported here today. The agency said fighting began when the Soviet-Afghan Government troops on their search mission were overtaken by the mujahideen.

Presidium Approves MPR-DRA Friendship Treaty*LD201613 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1245 GMT 20 Nov 83*

[Excerpt] Kabul, 20 Nov (BAKHTAR) — On 19 November, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, chaired the session of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

At this session, the treaty of cooperation and friendship between the DRA and the People's Republic of Mongolia, which was signed on 21 Saratan 1362 — corresponding to 12 July 1983 — during Babrak Karmal's official and friendly visit to that country, was ratified and approved.

Babrak Karmal called the approval of the treaty, which creates a solid base for the development of friendly relations and further fruitful cooperation between the two fraternal countries, a historic and important step in the relations between our two states and peoples.

Commerce Minister Details 6-Month Trade Figures*LD211232 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 21 Nov 83*

[Text] Kabul, Nov 20, BAKHTAR — The Ministry of Commerce of the DRA through its retail sales outlets has sold goods amounting to over 4,727 million afghanis in the first half of the current Afghan year (begun March 21, 1983). This shows an increase of over 9.7 percent compared with the same period last year.

This was stated by Mohammed Khan Jalalar, minister of commerce, in the plenary session of the Council of Ministers of the DRA.

Over 103.3 thousand tons petroleum products have been transferred from the ports to various parts of Afghanistan, which is higher by about 13 percent compared with the same period last year.

The volume of foreign trade in the first half of the current year is estimated to be over 600 million dollars, which is relatively higher compared with the same period of last year.

M.K. Jalalar said that border trade between the northern provinces of the country and Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan Soviet republics amounted to 1.2 million dollars in past six months which is two and a half times higher compared with the same period last year.

It is anticipated that the Chamtla Tankery transport project, Hairatan power transmission line, Mazar-e Sharif bakery and the construction of warehouses for foodstuff will be completed in the near future.

The total expenditure of these projects will amount to 423 million afghanis.

Ershad Announces Formation of Political Party*BK220651 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 22 Nov 83*

[Text] A group of leaders and members of the 18-point implementation council committee called on the chief martial law administrator [CMLA], Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, in Dhaka yesterday. Talking to them, the CMLA said a decision has been taken to form a national political party in the near future. The new party will be called the Gana Dal [People's Party]. He said since the new party's socioeconomic and political program is proposed to be identical with the 18-point program, the 18-point implementation council members at all tiers along with other nationalistic forces and political and other organizations supporting the 18-point program will form the party.

AFP: Former Premier Picked Up, Released*OW182303 Hong Kong AFP in English 2247 GMT 18 Nov 83*

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 18 (AFP) — Former Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, who was picked up by a group of unidentified men today from his home here, was released a few hours later, family sources said.

The sources said Mr Rahman was whisked away in a jeep this afternoon as he was preparing to leave his home to address an opposition political meeting.

Mr Rahman returned home three hours later but did not say where he had been taken.

A spokesman for an opposition alliance of which Mr. Rahman is a leading member later announced at the meeting that the former prime minister had been arrested.

Mr. Rahman is also a senior vice-chairman in the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), a major component of the so-called 7-party opposition alliance.

The opposition alliance has presented a series of five demands to the Government of General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, including a call for the holding of parliamentary elections before a presidential poll scheduled for next May.

Gen. Ershad, who came to power in a (?bloodless) coup in March 1982, announced on Monday that parliamentary polls would be held in November 1984.

Mr. Rahman has recently given several public speeches in which he strongly criticized Gen. Ershad's 19-month old military regime.

AFP Cites Official on Relations With Greece*BK181126 Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT 18 Nov 83*

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 18 (AFP) — A senior official here today said that they had no official communication from Athens regarding press reports that Greece had cut off diplomatic relations with

Dhaka following rumors that Bangladesh had recognized the new Turkish state of Northern Cyprus.

The official, who preferred not to be identified, also denied reports that Bangladesh had recognised the new Turkish-Cypriot republic declared early this week. However, he said that the government was "watching the situation" in Cyprus. So far the Foreign Ministry here has made no official statements on the situation.

Greece has no embassy in Dhaka and its ambassador in New Delhi is concurrently accredited in Bangladesh.

Reportage on Zambian President's Visit*BK181449 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 1100 GMT 18 Nov 83*

[Excerpts] The visiting Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, was accorded a grand and wholehearted welcome on his arrival in Dhaka this morning on a 4-day state visit to Bangladesh. A 21-gun salute heralded his arrival when the Zambian president appeared in the doorway of the Zambian Airways jet aircraft. President and Begum Ahsanuddin Chowdhury, Chief Martial Law Administrator Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, and Begum Raushan Ershad received the distinguished guests at Zia International Airport.

Among others accompanying President Kaunda are his son, Dr Walter Kaunda; Foreign Minister L. Goma; and Minister [of State] for National Commission for Development Planning Dr Mwila.

Presidents' Banquet Speeches*BK190955 Dhaka BSS in English 0610 GMT 19 Nov 83*

[Text] Dhaka Nov 19 (BSS) — The visiting Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has praised tremendous progress made by Bangladesh since independence and described it as a beacon of hope for many Third World countries.

As we draw inspiration from your national construction efforts, we also wish you many more victories in all your endeavours, Dr Kaunda told his host, president of the republic, Assanuddin Chowdhury, at a state banquet here last night.

President Kaunda, who arrived here Friday morning on a four-day state visit, termed relations between his country and Bangladesh as excellent. He stressed that people of both countries should meet from time to time to consolidate their friendship and take lessons from each other to tackle the problems of under-development.

Relations between Dhaka and Lusaka, Dr Kaunda said go a long way back in history that have been guided and nourished by their historical association in the Commonwealth, Non-aligned Movement and the United Nations. He said both countries share a common platform on many issues of international importance and matters of human dignity.

Referring to the assistance received from Bangladesh, the Zambian leader expressed his belief that there were many more fields where both countries could cooperate for mutual benefit.

Speaking about the global situation, Dr. Kaunda said the world today was full of tension arisen out of political and economic problems. He said these problems that afflict humanity needed urgent solution. He expressed the hope during his meeting with Bangladesh leaders and others during Commonwealth summit in New Delhi "we shall have opportunity to exchange views on some of these problems." [sentence as received]

On the question of Namibia, Dr. Kaunda said the people of that country were dying for their freedom from the occupation of South Africa. He stressed that independence of Namibia was long overdue and rejected South African attempt to link the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with the independence of Namibia. He called for united efforts to persuade all western countries to drop the idea of linkage so that the independence of Namibia was not delayed.

The host, President Asanuddin Chowdhury, in this speech, called for "meaningful steps" for the early launching of global round of negotiations and establishment of a new international economic order. He said, "As a developing country with a narrow economic base, we continue to suffer due to international economic crisis."

Referring to the historic changes that took place in Bangladesh and Zambia over the years in response to the felt needs and aspiration of the people, President Asanuddin Chowdhury said both the countries should undertake continuing efforts for consultation, sharing experience and expertise and cooperating with each other in various fields for mutual benefit.

Cooperation Agreement

BK190959 Dhaka BSS in English 0615 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Dhaka Nov 19 (BSS) — Leaders of Bangladesh and Zambia today emphasised that no extraneous issue should be introduced to the question of the independence of Namibia, a Foreign Office spokesman said after the formal talks between President Kenneth Kaunda and President of the Council of Ministers Lt Gen H.M. Ershad.

The formal talks between Kaunda and Ershad held at the Presidential Palace lasted an hour and covered the questions of southern Africa and Namibia and other international and regional issues, the spokesman said.

The two leaders also discussed matters of bilateral interests.

After the talks, an agreement on cultural, economic and technical cooperation between Bangladesh and Zambia was signed. Bangladesh Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha and Zambian Minister [of State] for National Commission for National Development Planning Dr H.S. Mwila signed the agreement on behalf of the respective countries, which was witnessed by Dr Kaunda and Gen. Ershad.

After the signing ceremony Dr Kaunda took a helicopter flight to visit a fertilizer factory at Ashunganj, 100 kilometers from here and rural development academy at Comilla, about the same distance from Dhaka but to a different direction.

Joint Communique

BK211541 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 1100 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Bangladesh and Zambia have expressed concern at the deteriorating international economic situation and reiterated the need for starting immediate global negotiations to establish a new international economic order. In a joint communique issued today at the end of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's visit to Bangladesh, both countries underscored the importance of increased economic cooperation among the developing countries toward realizing the objective of an independent and cooperative self-reliance.

The communique said that the talks between the Zambian president and Chief Martial Law Administrator [CMLA] Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad were held in a cordial atmosphere. They reviewed bilateral relations in various fields and examined the prospects for further cooperation. They reaffirmed their pledges for the basic principles of international relations based on the respect for sovereign equality and territorial integrity of nations and on settlement of all disputes by peaceful means. The two leaders also underscored the importance of strict adherence to the principles and objectives of the UN Charter, the Non-aligned Movement, and the Commonwealth.

Reviewing the South African situation, the two sides reiterated their support to the unflinching rights of the people of Namibia to attain independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions. The two sides rejected attempts to link Namibia with other undesirable issues. They condemned the apartheid policy pursued by the Pretoria regime and the repeated aggression committed by South Africa against the neighboring states of Namibia.

They called for an extended, just, and durable solution to the Middle East problem with the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab land, including the holy city of Jerusalem, and restoration of inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights of a sovereign independent state under the leadership of the PLO as their sole and legitimate representative.

Expressing their deep concern over the situation in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the two sides reiterated their call for an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from the two countries.

The two leaders expressed their concern for the continued war between Iran and Iraq.

The communique said that during the talks, Gen Ershad explained the current events in South Asian region. He also referred to the initiative of Bangladesh toward improving and strengthening its relations with the countries in the region under

the framework of cooperation in the social, cultural, and economic fields.

Kaunda News Conference

*BK210759 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT
21 Nov 83*

[Text] Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda has expressed the confidence that his visit will further cement the already existing friendly ties between Dhaka and Lusaka. Addressing a news conference at old Ganabhaven this morning, he said that Bangladesh and Zambia have close similarity of views on almost all important regional and global issues. Both the countries, being members of the Nonaligned Movement and the Commonwealth, have been advocating the creation of congenial atmosphere for global peace and stability. They have also been (?frantically) endeavoring for a new international economic order for protecting the legitimate economic interests of all the countries of the world. He regretted that under the present system, the Third World countries are not getting fair returns of their produce. The proposed new order will be equally beneficial to both the developed and the developing nations, he maintained. The Zambian head of state emphasized that we do not want [word indistinct] but what we are struggling for is just a share of progress.

He expressed his gratitude for Bangladesh's righteous support to the Namibian issue and other questions regarding the legitimate right of African people. He called for hastening the process of Namibian independence and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Angola. Dr Kaunda was bitterly critical of the policies being pursued by the South African racial regime. He was confident that the forthcoming Commonwealth summit in New Delhi will have fruitful deliberations on all burning international and regional issues including the Middle East, Namibia, Afghanistan, and Kampuchea. The Zambian president called upon the Arab states to forge greater unity among themselves and this will help them immensely in finding a just and durable solution of the Middle East problem including the creating of a separate and independent state for the Palestinians.

Giving the impression of his 4-day state visit to Bangladesh, the Zambian president said he and members of his entourage were really impressed by the warmth of hospitality shown to them. He said it is heartening to note that the friendly people of Bangladesh have embarked on a gigantic task of making their beloved country happy and prosperous.

Dr Kaunda and Madam Betty Kaunda left Dhaka for New Delhi this morning. They were given a hearty sendoff. President and Mrs Assanuddin Chowdhury and the Chief Martial Law Administrator and Mrs Ershad saw them off at the Zia International Airport. The deputy chief martial law administrators, ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps and high civil and military officials were among those present to bid farewell to the distinguished guests.

Reportage on Canadian Prime Minister's Visit

*BK191729 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 1700 GMT
19 Nov 83*

[Excerpt] A warm welcome was accorded to Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau when he arrived in Dhaka tonight on a 4-day official visit to Bangladesh. Chief Martial Law Administrator [CMLA] Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad welcomed him at the Zia International Airport. The Canadian prime minister's visit is taking place at the invitation of the CMLA.

Banquet Speeches

BK210718 Dhaka BSS in English 0643 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 21, BSS — The visiting Canadian prime minister Pierre Trudeau has assured Bangladesh leaders that Ottawa would maintain a "very high level of participation in Bangladesh's development efforts."

In recognition of the "impressive efforts" of the past years, he said, Canada was providing substantially more development assistance in volume to Bangladesh than "we provide to any other country."

Speaking at a banquet hosted by the president of the Council of Ministers, Lt Gen H.M. Ershad, last night, Premier Trudeau pointed out that the Canadians were "impressed by the commitment of Bangladesh authorities to evolve a long range development programme aimed at materially increasing the living standard of the poor."

Trudeau also stressed increased trade relations between Ottawa and Dhaka. Later in the day Canada and Bangladesh sign agreements further to expand economic cooperation.

Premier Trudeau told his host that the recent measures taken by the Bangladesh Government to liberalise the economy and stimulate private sector, offer greater scope for the Canadian companies in a number of sectors including the joint ventures.

He said every Bangladeshi and Canadian was equal shareholder in the future destiny of the world and "seek new forms of cooperation to create a more prosperous global community." [as received]

The Canadian leader praised Bangladesh for the achievements she made since independence and said "there is solid evidence of social progress and an increasing economic strength" in the country.

About the international scenario, Trudeau said "We must make the attempt to reverse the ominous trends and reduce level of tension so that we can bequeath to the posterity a prosperous, but less perilous heritage."

Speaking on the occasion Gen Ershad said that world today had become an independent unit where the livelihood of the people

and development of all countries depended on a settled economic order and a prosperous world economy.

Expressing concern at the continuing crisis in the global economic situation saying: it is unmistakably clear that the existing international economic structure is unable to meet the requirements of either the developed or the developing nations. [as received]

Gen Ershad said the development efforts of the Third World has been seriously impeded by an unfavourable international economic development.

The Bangladesh leader appreciated the conservative and unremitting efforts being made by the Canadian premier Trudeau for a pragmatic solution to the international economic problems. He assured his guest that both countries will closely cooperate with each other for the realisation of the goal of attaining a settled world economic order.

Trudeau, who came here Saturday night from Tokyo on a four-day state visit, will have formal talks Gen Ershad later in the day. Yesterday he visited CIDA-aided locoshed and diesel workshop in the city.

Canada, which began channeling aid to Bangladesh since 1972-73 at an annual rate little over \$50 million, last year provided \$100 million assistance under different heads. [as received]

Ershad-Trudeau Talks

BK211443 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 1100 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Formal talks between Bangladesh and Canada were held this afternoon at Bangabhaban. The Bangladesh side to the talks was led by Chief Martial Law Administrator [CMLA] Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad and the Canadian side by visiting Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

During the talks, the CMLA was assisted among others by Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha, Finance and Planning Minister A.M.A. Muhiith, Agriculture Minister A.Z.M. Obaidullah Khan, and Principal Staff Officer of the CMLA Major General Atikur Rahman. The Canadian prime minister was assisted by Canadian Ambassador to Bangladesh C.W. Westdal, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs (M. Mashe), and

Chief Secretary to the Prime Minister (T. Aksulede). Later, the CMLA and the Canadian prime minister signed on behalf of their respective countries a memorandum of understanding between the two countries.

Trudeau Press Conference

BK220741 Dhaka BSS in English 0630 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 22, BSS — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has expected that the bilateral cooperation between his country and Bangladesh would grow "more intensively" in future, particularly in the area of transportation, agriculture and food resources.

Addressing a press conference Monday afternoon after signing three agreements providing 87.28 million Canadian dollar grant to Bangladesh, Canadian premier said the priority of sectors of cooperation would depend on Bangladesh. Under the agreements, the grant fund would, however, be utilised in industry, agro-industry and rural development sectors.

Referring to his talks with the president of the Council of Ministers Lt H.M. Ershad, the Canadian leader said "we had wide-ranging discussions on international issues and bilateral cooperation." The international issues included East-West relations, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Middle-East and such other trouble spots, he added.

The Canadian premier said his talks with Gen. Ershad covered world financial situation and ways of reforming institutions like IMF and World Bank. They also discussed International Development Assistance and the North-South dialogue.

Trudeau said the Commonwealth summit, that begins tomorrow in New Delhi, was likely to discuss the Middle-East situation, Afghanistan, the situation in Central America, Grenada and worsening state of East-West relations.

He said the future of Namibia would also come up on the summit agenda and as a contact group Canada would be called upon to state its performance in this regard.

Replying to a question about his peace initiative to reduce East-West tension, Trudeau said besides contacting some Western leaders in the past weeks, he was in communication with Soviet Union.

Heads of State Arrive for Commonwealth Conference

*OW230211 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English
1615 GMT 21 Nov 83*

[Text] Heads of government of Commonwealth nations have begun arriving in New Delhi for the summit opening on Wednesday [23 November]. The dignitaries were received by a panel of union ministers at the airport.

The Tanzanian president, Dr Julius Nyerere, was the first to arrive on an Air India flight. The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Dr Robert Mugabe, also arrived by an Air India flight. The Sri Lanka president, Dr Julius Jayewardene, arrived in the capital today. The Ugandan president, Dr Milton Obote; the Guyana president, Mr Forbes Burnham; and the Malawi president, Dr Hastings Banda, also reached the capital today. Others who arrived today include the prime ministers of the Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, and St Lucia, the presidents of Kiribati and Guyana and the deputy prime minister of Jamaica.

In all, 34 countries will be represented this time by heads of state or government at CHOGM [Commonwealth heads of government meeting]. This was stated by the foreign secretary, Mr Rasgotra, at a news conference at the Vigyan Bhavan media center this evening. He said 15 presidents and 19 prime ministers will be attending. Thirteen countries will be headed either by foreign ministers or other prominent leaders. Grenada will remain unrepresented. Vanuatu will not be able to attend the meet owing to elections day. The grim economic situation facing both the developed and the developing countries will figure prominently at the Commonwealth summit. After the news conference, Mr Rasgotra spoke to Doordarshan news.

[Begin Rasgotra recording] Well, the agenda of the conference is dictated in a sense by the circumstances in which the conference meets. The times are very difficult, very critical. Some very disturbing developments have taken place on the world scene—the invasion of Grenada, the very disturbing unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriot community. But then, on the more permanent side, you know our preoccupation is with peace. And we have always believed that colonialism, or existing colonial situations, are antidotes to peace; they undermine peace. And we have a very difficult situation in Namibia. That question, I think, will dominate this conference. Then the question of the relations, state of relations, between the East and the West, the arms race, arms control — another question vitally related to world peace — this will be also a very major item.

The economic questions are very important. The needs of the developing countries, the economic crises, the availability of development — concessional development — finance, these are major issues on which the nonaligned summit has pronounced itself.

We, India, have taken a very clear, firm line. For example, we want a conference on money and finance for development. This question will come up for fairly detailed discussions, because whereas there are some common points, some common grounds, between all the countries of the Commonwealth, in some aspects there are differences also. [end recording]

Thatcher, Others

*BK220341 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
22 Nov 83*

[Text] The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has arrived in New Delhi for the CHOGM [Commonwealth heads of government meeting] meeting beginning tomorrow. She was received at the airport by Health Minister Mr B. Shankaranand this morning. Besides Mrs Thatcher, the prime minister of Mauritius, Bahama, and Fiji; and the deputy prime minister of Jamaica; and foreign ministers of the Seychelles and Malaysia; and the secretary of state for Ghana also reached New Delhi this morning.

Earlier, in an interview in London, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said the CHOGM in New Delhi is extremely important as it will enable the Commonwealth leaders to discuss various issues affecting the world now. She mentioned Namibia, the international tension, spending on armaments, energy crisis, and aid packages as major topics for discussion in CHOGM. She said India, as a leader of the Nonaligned Movement, has to share its rich experience and wisdom with the rest of the Commonwealth nations. She said the cordial bilateral relations between India and Britain would also benefit all other Commonwealth nations. She also said she is a great admirer of Mrs Indira Gandhi for her remarkable work in governing a country like India.

Prime Minister's Interview With BBC Cited

*BK190919 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
19 Nov 83*

[Text] The prime minister said Grenada and Cyprus are the two important issues facing the Commonwealth summit beginning in New Delhi on Wednesday. In an interview with BBC, Mrs Gandhi criticized American intervention in Grenada and said she believes in coexistence.

She also expressed concern over the induction of sophisticated weapons into Pakistan and said that there is no doubt these weapons will not be used against Afghanistan or the Soviet Union.

Asked about the developments in Pakistan, she said it is for that country to choose its own system of government. She reiterated that India has not interfered in any way.

Gandhi Meets With Sri Lankan Tamil Leaders

*BK211617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
21 Nov 83*

[Text] The Sri Lanka Tamil leaders met the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, in New Delhi today. They are believed to have discussed with her some aspects of the tentative proposals evolved during the recent discussions of the prime minister's special envoy, Mr G. Parthasarathy, with Sri Lankan leaders in Colombo. The Tamil leaders included Mr Sivathamparam and Mr Amiralingam. They were accompanied by the Sri Lanka minister and leader of Indian Tamils, Mr S. Thondaman.

In the evening, Mr Parthasarathy had a meeting with President Jayewardene at which he was believed to have apprised the Sri Lanka leader of the discussions. (He) has been having with the Tamil United Liberation Front representatives during the past few days in the capital. President Jayewardene is expected to meet Mrs Gandhi tomorrow.

Queen Elizabeth Addresses Defense Academy Cadets

*BK210951 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
21 Nov 83*

[Text] Queen Elizabeth has said that the association between the armed services of India and Britain reflects the historic friendship between the two countries. She was addressing the cadets of the National Defense Academy of Khadakvasla near Pune today after reviewing the ceremonial parade in her honor. She said our partnership not only benefits the two countries but also the Commonwealth and it is an example to the world.

Parliament Passes Three Special Bills on Punjab

*BK220601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
22 Nov 83*

[Text] Parliament has passed three bills replacing the presidential ordinances declaring Punjab and union territory of Chandigarh

as disturbed areas and giving special powers to the Armed Forces to deal with violent activities by extremists in the state. The bills adopted by the Rajya Sabha yesterday have already been approved by the Lok Sabha.

Replying to the discussion on the bills, the home minister, Mr Sethi, assured the house that the Armed Forces special powers bill will be used with care and caution. He said no power is being transferred from the executive to the Armed Forces. Later, the house rejected three opposition resolutions, two of them moved by Mr J.P. Mathur, Bhartiya Janata Party, and one by Mr Shivchandra Jha, Janata, disapproving the issuance of the ordinances. Some opposition amendments were also negated by voice vote.

600 Imported Guns Seized in Jammu; 3 Arrested

*BK201305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT
20 Nov 83*

[Text] In Jammu, the police yesterday seized about 600 imported guns from the premises of two gun manufacturing factories. Three persons have been arrested, and cases of illegal possession of arms have been registered.

NWFP Governor Says MRD 'No Serious Threat'
GF211220 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English
 19 Nov 83 p 1

[By special staff correspondent]

[Text] Lahore, Nov. 18: Lt.-Gen Fazle Haq, the governor of NNWFP, said here today that the so-called MRD movement in his province was in a low key and added that it was no serious threat to the law and order situation of the province which was as good and ideal as in the Punjab.

The NWFP governor was talking to newsmen at the Lahore airport just after his arrival from Rawalpindi for a three-day stay in the city during which he would witness the final of 31st national soccer championship. He was received at the airport by the Punjab governor, Lt.-Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan, the chief secretary, Ch. Mohammad Saddique, IGP [inspector general of police] Mr Laeeq Ahmad Khan and other senior civil and police officers.

Gen. Fazle Haq said that the so-called MRD movement in his province which was confined to courting arrests of workers had absolutely no bearing on the peaceful and harmonious situation of the NWFP. He pointed out that other necessary factors which were needed for launching a movement were not available to the organisers of the agitation.

Economic situation: He said that the economic and crop situation was ideal in the country and there were no shortages of foodgrains and cereals including necessities of daily use. Hence, the MRD was finding it difficult to offer excuses for the movement, which was gradually dying down.

When his attention was drawn to the alliance between the defunct JUP [Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan] and a group of JUI [Jamiatul-Ulema-i-Islam] and JUP's subsequent announcement in respect of launching an agitation, the governor said that particular group of the JUI hardly existed in his province.

MRD Leader Demands Probe Into Allegations
GF211226 Karachi DAWN in English 17 Nov 83 p 10

[Text] Lahore, Nov 16 — Acting secretary general of MRD, Malik Mohammad Qasim, today demanded the government should set up a tribunal comprising one retired High Court or Supreme Court judge each from all the four provinces to conduct a public enquiry into the allegation that the MRD movement was inspired or backed by any foreign power.

Releasing the decisions of the MRD Central Committee, which met here yesterday under the chairmanship of Maulana Mohammad Shah Umraoti and attended by representatives of all the nine components, Malik Qasim repudiated the allegation maintaining that MRD was totally opposed to any form of interference from any country.

He said MRD was of the opinion that the continuation of martial law and the inordinate delay in restoration of democracy had created a wide gap between the "people and the armed forces"

— a phenomenon which had encouraged some foreign countries to take interest in our affairs.

He therefore suggested that the same high-powered tribunal should also probe into "the actions and policies of the present government to determine if the gap had encouraged foreign interference into Pakistan's affairs."

He alleged that the law enforcing agencies had made use of force during the MRD "Solidarity Week" ending on Nov. 12, particularly in Hyderabad, Karachi and Sukkur and had not allowed the workers and the people to express their sentiments.

MRD had therefore decided to observe a protest day on Nov. 30 to express their resentment against such actions.

He complained that on account of wrong policies of the government, the cotton and rice crops had been damaged and as a result the growers had suffered a great loss. He therefore demanded the grower should be provided a relief by waiving land revenue and water charges.

He said MRD demanded withdrawal of unjustified action against ten dismissed journalists of Lahore, trial and detention of doctors in Sind, and sentence awarded to three university teachers of Islamabad.

NAWA-E WAQT Appeals for National Unity
GF201900 Karachi NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 14 Nov 83 P 3

[Editorial: "Why This Indifference to Impending Danger?"]

[Excerpt] If we view the circumstances in our country vis-a-vis the obstinate stances of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and its ally India, all we see is ignorance, indifference, and insensitivity. Instead of concentrating all energy on the priority of combating all external danger with strong internal unity, we are embroiled in petty strife among ourselves. The establishment of Pakistan has been paved with immense sacrifices by virtue of which we have gained dignity, happiness, and prosperity. Pakistan is a land of plenty in this region and instead of learning a lesson from our loss when we lost half our country, we are still involved in mutual quarrels.

It seems we have lost sight of the fact that we gained freedom the hard way and we still need to face more tribulations for its protection, for which we need "unity, faith, and discipline." This is the need of the hour which can only be met by putting our house in order through fostering national unity. But we seem to have become oblivious to this fact. We need to boost the morale of our people and to inspire fear in the hearts of external adversaries with our national unity, but all our energies and capabilities are being wasted in malice and misunderstandings. All around us there are conspiracies afoot for our annihilation; plots are being hatched and collusion continues but we are so engrossed in internecine strife that we do not have the opportunity to work on the safety and security of the freedom and sovereignty we have gained and to face up to the needs of the situation.

Restrictions Lifted on Two Sindhi Newspapers
GF211700 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English
 16 Nov 83 P 8

[Text] Karachi, Nov. 15: The government of Sind has lifted pre-censorship restrictions from Sindhi dailies *MEHRAN* and *IBRAT*, published from Hyderabad.

The Sind government had imposed pre-censorship on the two Sindhi dailies for violating all journalistic norms and publishing stories concerning the so-called MRD to aggravate the situation.

The events were blown out of proportion to harm national integrity and solidarity of the nation.

President Zia Sends Messages to Al-Asad, 'Arafat
BK211554 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT
 21 Nov 83

[Text] Pakistan has been making intense diplomatic efforts in the last few days to bring about an immediate end to the fighting among Palestinians in northern Lebanon. ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, quoting official sources in Islamabad, says that President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq recently sent a message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, expressing deep sorrow and concern of Pakistan Government and people at the regrettable fighting in northern Lebanon. The Pakistani president appealed to the Syrian president to use his influence to bring about an immediate end to the fighting. Sources also disclosed that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has received an important message of the PLO chief, Yasir 'Arafat, in which he has appealed to the Pakistani president for help in stopping bloodshed in northern Lebanon. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated in his reply to Yasir 'Arafat's message that Pakistan fully supports the Palestinian stand under the leadership of PLO.

According to a report, the Government of Pakistan is in constant touch with the leaders and organizations who can assist in peaceful resolution of the current fighting among various Palestinian groups.

Pakistan-Somalia Talks Begin 19 November
LD201619 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT
 19 Nov 83

[Text] Somalia and Pakistan today began official talks in Islamabad. Somalia was represented at the talks by a delegation headed by its information and national guidance minister, Mohamed Omar Jess. Pakistan's minister of information and broadcasting, Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq, and his delegation took part in the talks on behalf of their government.

Reports indicate that the topics on the agenda centered on the possibilities of exploring areas of cooperation between the SSR and Pakistan in the fields of broadcasting, news agencies, and TV programs. Prior to the talks, Mohamed Omar Jess briefed his Pakistani counterpart and his delegation on Abyssinian intrigues in escalating the crisis in the region with the backing of a superpower. Somalia's policy is based on solving the region's

crisis in a spirit of understanding and peaceful negotiation, he said.

Speaking on the situation in Afghanistan, Mohamed Omar Jess said it is indispensable for the Afghan people to be left alone to determine their own destiny without any external interference. He also called for the removal of foreign forces from that country.

Speaking on the occasion, the Pakistani minister of information and broadcasting, Raja Mohammad, said Somalia and Pakistan share identical views on the current international crisis.

The two ministers agreed that international problems should be settled in a just and peaceful manner and that superpowers should adhere to their responsibilities in maintaining world peace.

Information Agreement Signed

BK211222 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT
 21 Nov 83

[Text] Pakistan and Somalia are to promote cooperation in the field of information. Under a memorandum of understanding signed in Islamabad today, both sides agreed on cooperation between their Ministries of Information to facilitate exchange of information concerning different aspects of life in the two countries. They will also consider direct exchange agreement between the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN and the SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY. Both sides will encourage exchange of programs and technical experience between the broadcasting and television organizations of the two countries. They will also promote coproduction and exchange of documentaries as well as information publications on various aspects of national life of the two countries.

The federal minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq, and the Somali information minister, Colonel Mohamed Omar Jess, signed the memorandum on behalf of their countries.

DAWN Views Turkish Cypriot Declaration
GF211202 Karachi DAWN in English 17 Nov 83 p 7

[Editorial: "Independence for Turkish Cypriots"]

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot declaration of independence on Tuesday has greater significance in the legal context than in terms of the de facto situation obtaining in Cyprus. Since 1975 when the Federated Turkish State of Cyprus was announced in the wake of the Turkish troop landings on that Mediterranean island, the territory has in effect been divided between the northern Turkish Cypriot community and the southern Greek population, each of which has had its own administration. Tuesday's UDI [unilateral declaration of independence] by Mr Rauf Denktaş's government simply formalises the status quo. But it can be expected to lead to a major uproar in international circles, as is already apparent from the initial reactions which have started to come in.

The change in the legal position, which has been recognised by Ankara, can lead to changes in political equations in the Eastern Mediterranean, especially if other governments also extend recognition to the newly formed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Thus, technically speaking, Cyprus was, at least until Tuesday, a single state which became independent from Britain in 1960. The London and Zurich agreements which regulated the transfer of power provided for a unitary state and recognised Britain, Turkey and Greece as coguarantors of the constitutional status of the island. But by 1964 when the UNFICYP [United Nations Force in Cyprus] was sent in to keep the peace between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots, it was obvious that without some federative power-sharing arrangement which recognised the identity of the two communities, a permanent settlement of the Cyprus problem was not possible. This has remained central to the issue even after the Turks acted in 1974 to preempt the merger of Cyprus with Greece in the wake of the Greek-inspired military coup in Nicosia.

That the Turkish Cypriots should proceed unilaterally to declare an independent state points to the degree of frustration and desperation they have been driven to. Comprising a third of the island's population of 700,000, the Turkish Cypriots, until 1974, had been virtually relegated to the position of an underprivileged class. Denied their rightful share in the administration, economy and public life of the country, they also found themselves exposed to the communal passions of the Greek majority. Twice, in 1963 and 1967, the Turkish Cypriots became victims of large-scale massacres instigated by fanatics in the majority community. Since 1974, the Turkish Cypriots have been in control of their section of the island under Turkey's military protection. But internationally they have not enjoyed any legal status because the government in Nicosia has continued to represent the whole island. This has meant that the Turkish Cypriot case has gone unrepresented in international forums. The perpetuation of the status quo was going against the Turkish Cypriots' interests. While the Greek majority was by virtue of its intransigence blocking a settlement in the negotiations being intermittently held for the last eight years, the Turkish Cypriots continued to be denied the advantages which power-sharing in a federated state or independence under a separate state would have offered them. It is this anomaly the Turkish Cypriots have now sought to correct.

It is significant that Mr Denktash has not slammed the door on inter-communal negotiations under UN auspices. He has even spoken of the establishment of a "genuine federation" as has been the objective of the Turkish Cypriots for decades. The stalemate which had been reached in the talks was to be attributed mainly to President Spyros Kiprianou's rigid stand. Although he represented the majority community, he made no concessions to win over the Turkish minority. In fact, lately, President Kiprianou had even refused to meet Mr Denktash. Since the Turkish Cypriot leader has offered again to continue the talks, it is to be hoped that the UN Security Council will work in that direction rather than concentrating its energy on deploring the move by the Turkish Cypriots. Cyprus has had a profound bearing on international politics in the Eastern Mediterranean because of the clear ethnic, historical and cultural equations its two communities have had with Greece and Turkey. As such intercommunal relations on the island have affected Turco-Greek ties. If steps

are not taken to reach an understanding through negotiations, new passions will be whipped up and these will work against the interests of international peace.

UN Envoy Addresses Afghan Refugee Issue

BK210001 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT
20 Nov 83

[Text] At the United Nations, Pakistan has emphasized the need for finding durable solution to refugee problem saying that voluntary repatriation was the most (?adoptable) way. Speaking in the social, humanitarian, and cultural committee of the General Assembly, the Pakistan delegate, Mrs (Amina Kharisani), said Pakistan was hosting nearly 3 million Afghan refugees, the largest refugee concentration in any one country in the world. She said Pakistan has accepted the Afghan refugees on purely humanitarian grounds as part of its international and Islamic duty. Pakistan, she said, was a victim of the conditions created in Afghanistan because of domestic repression and foreign military intervention. It had not interfered in any way in Afghanistan's internal affairs and categorically rejected any allegation to that effect.

Responding to the allegations made by the Kabul regime's representative on Friday, she said the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan was based on actual registration and was well-known to the UNHCR. She said it was ridiculous to say that they were seasonal nomads. The Pakistan delegate urged the Kabul regime to heed the call of the international community to redress the situation.

DAWN Examines Progress of Afghan Talks

GF180930 Karachi DAWN in English 12 Nov 83 P 7

[Editorial: Afghanistan: What Next?]

[Text] Mr Diego Cordovez's statement on Afghanistan should help to dispel the misgivings which a recent foreign press report had given rise to. An American financial weekly had stated that Mr Cordovez was asking to be relieved of his responsibilities as the UN secretary-general's special representative on Afghanistan following a complete deadlock in the negotiations. In his interview this week, Mr Cordovez has reiterated his commitment to the quest for a political solution and has affirmed that he would persevere in his mission so long as his interlocutors display the will to move forward.

This no doubt implies that the political process initiated in 1981 is to be sustained. However, one cannot be too certain about the pace of progress, which at one stage had been very encouraging. At present no date has been fixed for Mr Cordovez's next visit to the region and the UN representative has made it clear that it would be "pointless and counterproductive" if another round of discussion was convened without a substantive understanding among the parties on ways and means to settle the outstanding issues.

Next week the UN Assembly will be discussing for the fifth time the Afghanistan issue and the foreign minister of Pakistan will

be in New York for the debate. It is to be hoped that this will provide the occasion for some more behind-the-scenes negotiations between the parties concerned, with the good offices of the UN secretary-general and Mr Cordovez. The importance of keeping up the diplomatic process can hardly be overemphasised, especially if the momentum generated so far is to be sustained.

As it is, the pace of negotiations has been too slow and the meetings have been too widely spaced. Not surprisingly, Mr Cordovez has also expressed disappointment over the fact that he has been unable to move faster. In the past thirty months only three rounds of indirect talks have been held at Geneva and the UN special representative has managed to put in four rounds of shuttle diplomacy between Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran.

The slow pace is to be attributed partly to the cumbersome and indirect mode of negotiation adopted. Mr Cordovez has pointed out that at the beginning the interlocutors agreed that the procedures of the diplomatic process would be subordinate to the substance of the issues under discussion.

The slow pace of negotiations is not the only matter for concern. Mr Cordovez has pointed out, as did the secretary-general earlier in his report to the UN Assembly, that the present environment of international relations is not conducive to agreement on such complex problems as Afghanistan. The East-West tension has inevitably led to a hardening of the positions of the two superpowers on issues on which they are in confrontation with one another. Afghanistan is one of these. Hence it was not entirely unexpected when Mr Cordovez failed to obtain guarantees of nonintervention from Washington and an acceptable time-table for withdrawal from Afghanistan from Moscow, as he had been authorised to do by the interlocutors at the Geneva talks in May.

With the Strait of Hormuz becoming the focal point of tension in the Gulf war which has now taken on a new dimension, the climate of international politics in the region has deteriorated considerably and this has had an adverse impact on the Afghan situation.

The state of affairs has serious implications for Pakistan.

The Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, the unrest in the local population there, and the influx of three million refugees across the Durand Line have given rise to a situation which is by no means favourable to Pakistan in the context of its security, internal stability, economy and social structure. Islamabad's interest lies in securing the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the return of the refugees to their homeland. Similarly Kabul has a stake in reaching a political settlement so that the conflict in the region is brought to an end. Hence it is important that the two governments proceed actively to seek a peaceful solution rather than permit the initiative to pass on to the superpowers whose interests are of a global nature and quite different from those of the countries situation in South-West Asia.

To view Afghanistan in the context of the East-West cold war can be dangerous for the states in the region. Such an approach would inevitably identify them with one superpower or the other. A more independent approach alone can help the regional states to reach a settlement while preventing the superpowers from decisively influencing the course of diplomacy in South-West Asia.

SRI LANKA**Motion To Extend Emergency Rule Passed**

*BK221111 Colombo International Service in English
1045 GMT 22 Nov 83*

[Text] A motion to extend the state of emergency by a further month was passed in Parliament yesterday with a 2/3 majority. One hundred thirty-one votes were received in favor of the motion while no member voted against it. Sri Lanka Freedom Party members of Parliament abstained from voting. The Mahajana Eksath Premuna member and the Sri Lanka Communist Party members of Parliament were not present in the house during voting time.

Winding up the debate, Prime Minister R. Premadasa said that those taken into custody during the recent disturbances would be

released once investigations were complete. He pointed out that legal action would be taken against them later.

Police Arrest 10 'Hard-Core' Terrorists

*BK191307 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT
19 Nov 83*

[Text] The police in Batticaloa arrested 10 hard-core terrorists yesterday and on the 17th. They belonged to the terrorist organization that had been operating in the Batticaloa District.

The police also recovered several guns, revolvers, and ammunition from the hideouts of the terrorists. The suspects are now being interrogated by a special Criminal Investigation Department unit.

Over 1,500 Iraqis Killed, Wounded in Panjwin Offensive
LD211724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
 21 Nov 83

[Text] According to the latest reports from the Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters, center of joint operations of the armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, in continuation of the third phase of the Val-Fajr IV operation, which started in the early hours of yesterday morning with the objective of destroying enemy forces and of consolidating and establishing our forces' positions west and southwest of Panjwin, the forces of Islam destroyed two Iraqi battalions and four companies — as has been previously announced — and also destroyed a battalion of the 29th Infantry Brigade of Iraq. During the said operation, more than 1,500 enemy personnel were killed or injured and dozens were captured by the forces of Islam. In addition, 20 vehicles belonging to the Zionist enemy were captured intact by the forces of Islam and a number of vehicles and 6 jeeps carrying 106-mm guns were destroyed by the Islamic combatants.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,550
LD211728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
 21 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,550 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Our fighter planes and air defense units downed an intruder Iraqi plane in the Marivan sector yesterday.

In the Val-Fajr IV operational theater, fighting continued in the form of an exchange of heavy artillery fire, and our forces defended their own positions and the regions under their protection. Exchange of heavy arms fire continued in the Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, and Sar Dasht operational sectors. Thanks to the fire of the combatants of Islam on enemy positions, a number of Iraqi troops were killed and activities of the enemy's engineering and infantry units were halted.

An exchange of artillery fire continued on the border fronts of Bakhtaran and Ilam, being more intense in the Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, and Mehran regions. Thanks to the heavy artillery fire of our warriors, one engineering vehicle and three trucks loaded with Iraqi troops were destroyed.

Yesterday, our combative forces on the southern fronts opened fire on enemy artillery emplacements and trenches. As a result, movement of the Iraqi vehicles was halted and one truck and one command jeep of the enemy were destroyed. Our combative units stationed on the banks of the Arvand Rud yesterday opened fire on enemy positions on the western side of the river, destroying five slit trenches and observation posts of the Saddamists and killing or wounding a number of their troops. As a result of enemy long-range artillery fire, six residential units were damaged in Abadan yesterday.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRNA Reports Iraqi Air Raids Around Sar Dasht
LD212238 Tehran IRNA in English 1954 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Urumiyeh, nov. 21, IRNA — A shepherd was injured and 100 cattle were killed as [word indistinct] Iraqi aggressor planes dropped their bombs from high altitude on the hills and heights around the city of Sar Dasht, North West Iran, Sunday.

The governor of Sar Dasht while confirming the Iraqi air raid said that the Iraqi planes which dared not near the city, attacked the hills and heights around the city three times, in the morning and afternoon of Sunday.

Following the defeat of the Ba'thist forces in the Val Fajr-4 operation and the purging of the region of Sar Dasht of the anti-revolutionary splinter groups the Iraqi aggressor planes resorted to such savage bombing around Sar Dasht city.

Leaders Comment on Lebanon, Palestinian Differences

Ayatollah Montazeri
LD211503 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT
 21 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Following their meeting with Imam Khomeyni yesterday, religious judges and the prosecutors of the Islamic Revolution courts met Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom. According to a Central News Unit report, the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri praised their services. He referred to the miraculous victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the hope which this revolution has aroused in the hearts of the oppressed nations.

He said: The gentlemen are aware that the Islamic Revolution in Iran started a new era in our history and disrupted all the equations of the East and West. This revolution succeeded with people's bare hands—through trust in God's promises— and, under the leadership of his holiness the imam, succeeded in posing great dangers to the 200-year-old colonialism.

Referring to the weakness and treason of the leaders of many of the reactionary countries of the region, allowing themselves to become tools for the weakening of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the aggressions of Israel, France, and the United States in Lebanon, the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said: We have reached the point when imperialist powers of the world shed so much blood in dear Lebanon in the name of defending peace. They bomb and cruelly martyr our Arab and non-Arab Muslim brothers.

Expressing regret over differences between Palestinian ranks, he said: It is the source of great regret that at a time when the enemy has entered the scene with such barbarity for the sake of crushing and destroying the Palestinian revolution and for destroying the deprived Lebanese and Palestinian nations, they have also succeeded in making Palestinians fight one another and kill one another at their own hands: Israel and America are laughing at them and congratulating each other.

Why don't they wake up from their heavy sleep and use their weapons and power against Israel and the United States? One of

the major mistakes of the Palestinians was to withdraw their military forces from Beirut as the result of pressures exerted by the United States and her servants in the region. By doing so, they paved the way for the arrival of Israel in south Lebanon, for slaughtering the Muslims, occupying that region, and partitioning Lebanon. Today it is the duty of all Muslim forces to defend and assist Islam and the oppressed nations in the face of the savage onslaught of the United States, Israel, and France against Muslim Palestinian and Lebanese people.

Foreign Affairs Minister

LD211237 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT
21 Nov 83

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Velayati held a radio and television press conference today. He talked about the views of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the savage attacks by aircraft of the Zionist regime and the French interventionist forces against Ba'labakk, and on the internal clashes among the Palestinians in Tripoli. We draw your attention to an interview by one of our colleagues with the foreign affairs minister on these issues:

[Begin recording][Reporter][Question indistinct]

[Velayati] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We think that the Israeli and French attacks against (Jabal Amal) was a military disgrace for the powers which for a long time have threatened to carry out retaliatory action against the blows delivered by the Muslim fighters in Beirut and South Lebanon against them. Despite the fact that a large number of ultramodern aircraft took part in this attack, they achieved no success. On the contrary, they received some blows. The reason for the great deal of propaganda on this issue was their wish to hide their military weakness.

Another reason for the attack was the need to respond to their own public's demands, because despite the multinational forces in Lebanon, Israel has been delivered many blows. However, certain questions have gradually arisen among their people and their governments have not been able to provide answers.

The main result of the operations of the Lebanese people has been the fall of the Cabinet in Israel; the Israelis withdrew from Beirut, despite its great importance, and they are not safe where they are. In view of the growth of Islamic views in Lebanon and the awakening of the people, I think that each day both the Israeli and the Multinational Forces will be put under greater pressure than before.

The morale of the people of Al-Biqā' and Ba'labakk is excellent; and it has become even stronger after the attack — contrary to Israeli and French expectations. As soon as their planes attacked, the ordinary people, everyone who had a weapon, came out of their houses. Contrary to what is expected under such conditions, the people did not flee from the scene. In fact, the attacks drew the people together in defense of their land.

[Reporter][Passage indistinct] Please tell us about the situation facing the forces of the Islamic Republic in Lebanon.

[Velayati] Our forces are, in fact, composed of some volunteer forces who went there last year after the Israeli invasion and are stationed in the area that is under Syrian influence. They have certainly made provisions for defending themselves — the enemy, in view of the dimensions and scale of their attacks — expected our forces to receive heavy blows. They failed to achieve their goals. In any case, we regard the defense of the people of Syria, Palestine, and Lebanon in their fight against Israel and imperialist forces as our duty and as one of the strategic goals of our foreign policy.

[Reporter] What are your views concerning the internal battles among the Palestinian forces in Tripoli?

[Velayati] What is certain is that any clash between the Palestinian forces is a source of regret. We hope that these clashes will come to an end as soon as possible, and that the Palestinian strugglers will use all their power in their fight against their real enemies: Israel and America, the main supporter of Israel. [end recording]

Guards Issue Statement on Attacks in Lebanon

LD201824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
20 Nov 83

[Text] Following the barbaric aggression by fighter planes of the occupying regime of Jerusalem and the Socialist-Zionist Government of France against Lebanon and the bombing of residential districts of the city of Ba'labakk that martyred a group of oppressed and deprived people of Lebanon and 14 self-sacrificing brother guards and basijis [mobilization forces], the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps issued a statement which reads in part:—

While offering congratulations and condolences to the imam, the martyr-nurturing nation, and the esteemed families of the martyrs on the martyrdom of these dear guards and basijis, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announces:

The Islamic Revolution believes that to support the oppressed of the entire world is one of its important duties; the Muslim nation of Iran will not neglect this important duty for even one moment. The martyrdom of these devoted brother guards and basijis of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps — side by side the deprived and Muslim people of Lebanon — and the mixing of the blood of Iranian and Lebanese martyrs as a result of this crime of global Zionism, bring the good tidings of a much stronger tie in the unity of the world's Muslims and show the deep fear of Zionism and global arrogance of the expansion of the light of the Islamic Revolution throughout the world.

We will continue the slogan concerning Israel's destruction until annihilation of the occupying regime of Jerusalem from the face of the earth and we will employ all our might to liberate dear Jerusalem — which will follow the conquering of Karbala, victory in the imposed war, and the overthrow of the criminal regime ruling over Baghdad.

The statement concludes: The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps invites the Hezbollah nation to honor the memory of these

self-sacrificing martyrs — who were martyred by the occupying regime of Jerusalem and the French Socialist-Zionists — and make a pledge to continue their path by taking part at their funeral ceremonies. The martyr-nurturing nation will be informed of the date and place of funeral ceremonies in due course.

Khamene'i Discusses Arabism in Friday Sermon

*GF181420 Tehran International Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 18 Nov 83*

[Arabic sermon by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i during Friday prayers at Tehran University on 18 November — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Peace be upon our Muslim nation everywhere, particularly Arab sisters and brothers in the Arab countries. I want to speak to you today about Arabism. It is an important issue, especially for the greater Arab nation which undoubtedly can now play a great role in (?establishing) the great Muslim nation and which lives in one of the world's most important strategic areas.

During its domination of the Arab countries, imperialism dealt with the question of Arabism in two ways. Although there is contradiction between the two ways, they seek the same objective. The first way was to give Arabism the characteristic of separateness so that it will be a barrier separating the Arab peoples from the peoples of the Muslim nation. The second way was to denigrate the Arab peoples by planting agents charged with the task of destroying the culture that is the Arabs' mainstay and pride: the Islamic culture. During their control of political and cultural affairs, the surrogates of the international oppressors in the Arab region (?tried) both ways, and are still continuing to implement the two processes: the humiliation of the Arabs in the face of the political, economic, military, and cultural invaders and the process of deepening the gap, in the name of Arabism, between this part of our great Muslim nation and other parts.

Palestine was part of the Arab Muslim homeland. They usurped it from its citizens and handed it over to racists who view hostility to the Arabs as one of their principles. There can be no greater humiliation for the Arabs than this. All those who have in some way or another followed the so-called road of normalizing relations with Israel and placating the Zionist entity are giving the green light to the international oppressors to continue in their denigration and are themselves denigrating Arabs and Arabism, despite the fact that they are Arabic speakers. Handing over the running of affairs of the Arab countries to the British and French colonialists in the middle of the fourth [as heard] Hegira century has caused wounds that can still be seen to this day on the body of the Muslim countries and has brought about consequences such as the disgraceful wars among the Arab peoples and the increasing calamities in Lebanon and Palestine. It is but another example of the policy to denigrate the Arabs and Arabism.

Free men emerged on the Arab scene who chivalrously opposed the process of denigrating the Arabs. However, they failed because they did not resort to the right medicine that heals their

nation's malaise, because they did not turn to Islam and the great Koran. Thus, the banner of Arab pride which fluttered at one time in Egypt has fallen and is now replaced by the banner of denigrating the Egyptian and Arab people.

We believe that there is only one method of struggling against the two vile imperialist plans: It is the road of Islam and following the banner of the Koran, which will remain an eternal symbol of the strength of the Arabic language and those who speak it. Islam once made the Arabs — in the words of the Koran — the best nation ever brought forth to men and turned fragmented, disunited, and warring groups in the Arabian Peninsula into a nation that carried the torch of Islam in an area of the globe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean.

Today the Arab people must return to this peak of strength and honor, and must always put before them Islam and the application of its teachings. Then the glory of the Arabs will be achieved — the Arabs who speak the language of the Koran and recite with their language the book that is holy to all Muslims. Then also, the imperialist barriers erected between the Arabs and hundreds of millions of Muslims who speak Turkish, Persian, Kurdish, and other Asian, African, and European languages will collapse.

Following the triumph of Islam in this part of the great Muslim world — and I mean Iran — and the establishment of an Islamic state in it that attracted the attention of all Muslims, the enemies of Islam instigated their surrogates to fight this Islamic entity in the name of Arabism. The Baghdad regime which failed to find any genuine motive to mobilize the Iraqi people against the Islamic Revolution raised the banner of Arabism in an attempt to provoke nationalist fanaticism. The attempt failed [word indistinct]. No one responded to this racist chauvinism whose aim is to combat Islam and Muslims except for a few rancorous leaders of Arab countries. It soon became clear to everyone how these leaders have (?harmed) Arabism, particularly when the people saw with their eyes the attacks by the Iraqi regime against Arab citizens in Khuzestan and the calamities that struck the Arabs of Khuzestan as a result of such attacks. [Words indistinct] the progressive anti-imperialist Arab countries supported the Muslim Iranian people.

We place before all the Arab peoples that are suffering from the hegemony of the oppressors and from the hostile process of humiliation one solution, namely, being steadfast in adopting hostile stands toward the international oppressors.

The United States today is foremost among the enemies of the Arabs and all oppressed peoples. Subservience to the United States cannot lead to Arab strength and dignity. Returning to Islam and turning away from the United States can lead to Arab unity. Such a unity will be a factor in establishing a greater global Muslim unity. Let the slogan of all the Arabs be:—"Cut off the hand of the United States in the region."

Believers, I advise you with the words of Almighty God: "Fear God and do not fear the people." Do not be frightened by the bullying and bragging of the United States, for its designs are feeble. "Those who believe fight for God, and the unbelievers fight for the devil. Fight the followers of the devil, for the devil's

designs are feeble." [Koranic verses] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "When the help of God and victory come, and you see people entering God's religion in throngs, then proclaim the praise of your Lord, and seek His forgiveness for He turns again unto men." [Koranic verse] Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

Majlis Speaker Accuses Baluchis of Subversion

GF211054 Karachi DAWN in English 16 Nov 83 p 10

[By staff correspondent]

[Text] The speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament) Seyyed 'Ali Hashemi-Rafsanjani has accused the sardars (tribal chiefs) in (Iranian) Baluchistan of trying to subvert the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Addressing a meeting near Chahbahar, about 60 kms from the Pakistani border, Mr. Rafsanjani appealed to the people to back the Iranian Government and its policies.

According to reports reaching here from across the border, Mr. Rafsanjani came to the place in a helicopter to address the gathering and later left for Tehran.

Some of the sardars and their supporters, according to sources, have gone to the hills where they are allegedly trying to launch a campaign against the Iranian Government.

The Iranian Government has recently taken steps to check the activities of the sardars and their supporters who are believed to be heavily armed.

Iran has repeatedly accused the "pro-imperialist" forces of encouraging trouble in the area.

Montazeri Receives Ministers, Friday Imams

LD181514 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpt] According to a Central News Unit report, Nateq-Nuri, interior minister; Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps; Lajevardi, revolution prosecutor; the Friday imams of Ilam, Bijar, Ramhormaz, and Zabol; and Anzabi, Tabriz deputy in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom during the past 2 days and briefed his eminence on issues concerning their responsibilities. His eminence issued the necessary guidance on their individual responsibilities.